

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR, Sir James, in his speech, accused me of not sending a report on Swaseburg till September 23rd.

On looking over my papers, I find that, owing to the weather, I did not get off Swaseburg till the 12th of June. On the 2nd of July Sir James wrote to me as follows:—"The Cabinet has taken into consideration the statement contained in your private letter to me on the subject." The following is an extract of my letter:—"The only way to take or destroy Swaseburg would be by a large military force occupying the island, and throwing shells into it, and I send Admiral Chad's report." The Admiral's report was a very clear one. This Sir James industriously concealed from the House. On the 18th of July, after due consideration, I sent another report, and, as it is of great importance to me, I beg, Sir, you will have the kindness to reprint it:—

The only successful manner of attacking Swaseburg, that I can see, after the most mature consideration, assisted by Chad, who is a practical man and knows more about gunnery than any man in the service, is by fitting out a great number of gunboats, each with a long range, and placing them west of Swaseburg and south of Heligoland. Every shell from them would tell somewhere, and perhaps not 5 per cent. from the enemy would take effect. Back them by the fleet, to relieve the men, and in the course of the summer Swaseburg would be reduced to ashes, and Heligoland also, if it was thought proper; and I don't see why we are so much "moulted" in time of war. The ships, you will see, could not be destroyed, because they could move out of the way.

I was at the siege of Martinique, many years ago. We could not batter Fort Bourbon, as it lay higher than the ground around it, but 30 guns, in three weeks, plunging their shot into it, made it surrender. And whether mortars are placed on shore or in gunboats is quite immaterial; indeed, the latter have the advantage, for, when the shells began to tell, and our blood began to warm, the ships would move up to the batteries, and close quarters would finish what the mortars began.

I sent you some copies of all the plans I had, and if you will try them before the engineer and artillery officers, I will be bound for it they will agree with me that it is the only way to destroy Swaseburg without any superior to the Emperor's Russia. It is not likely to bring into the field. It is too late this year, but all prepared next, now we know the anchorage, and begin early.

I forgot to say that the islands within range may all be put in requisition for 13-inch mortars. The expenses would be very great, no doubt, but if we are to bring the war to a conclusion expense must not be thought about.

This letter the Admiralty deny having received. I wish to know what Sir James has done with it. He said I sent home no report before the 23rd September, which was the reason he could send no application in.

With regard to Bomarsund, Sir James read two letters of mine, recommending 10,000 men to be sent there; but he suppressed the extract of another letter as follows:—"The third plan is to attempt Aland Islands. To do this (as we have no troops) it would be necessary for the whole fleet to proceed to the anchorage pointed out on Captain Sullivan's chart, leaving vessels at the entrance of the gulfs to watch the Heligoland squadron. Land all the marines and the French troops, which would amount to 5000, a great number of heavy guns, and lay siege to Bomarsund, attacking at the same time in front if found practicable; if not, land 10,000 men, and make soldiers of them." Why did Sir James suppress this unless in order to injure me? It is worse than Captain Christie's affair.

I have shown that Sir James contemplated no further operations after he knew of the intention of withdrawing the French army; but when he found the people were discontented, a council of war was ordered on the 4th of September, and it was unanimously decided that nothing more could be done at that season of the year. I therefore was not to blame.

A second council of war was ordered on the 9th of September, to take General Jones's plan into consideration. This plan, Sir James said, I sent home without comment. "The place is not true. I did comment as follows:—"The place is not true. Too much importance to be feebly criticised, and if we have 5000 men at Backholm, there would pass over from Gustavus Sward 10,000 men, and make them all prisoners." The date of this letter to the Admiralty was the 27th of August. This council of war was not held, because the French army had gone, and the Admiralty knew at the time they gave the order that it was decided they were to go. A third council of war was ordered on the 12th, and the French Admiral declined attending it, as he had already given his opinion, and my own Admirals unanimously agreed that they saw no reason to change their views.

Now, Sir, it will be recollected that my second reconnaissance, an account of which was sent home on the 23rd of September, was received by the Admiralty on the 4th of October, the day that the report of the capture of Sebastopol arrived; and they perverted my letter, wickedly and maliciously, and goaded me to attack Swaseburg, contrary to the opinion of two councils of war; and on the 9th of October (the day that they knew Sebastopol was not taken), without waiting for my reply, they contradicted the order, and directed the sailing ships to come home and my squadron to go to Kiel.

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Marines. † Admiral Dundas's Letter.

BOUSFIELD ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(From the Leader, 5th April.)

WE have had many treatises on the expediency and moral effect of capital punishment. Edward Gibbon Wakefield wrote an admirable paper, "Killing no Murder, or the Terror Stricken Town," describing the shock produced at Dunkirk by the hanging of a felon. Dankirk was not accustomed to Old Bailey entertainments. Writers of many countries have been engaged in presenting all the arguments that experience could collect and reason could develop. Prejudice, however, will not yield to argument. The mass of minds are so constituted, that a purely logical proposition is not received, or is even disliked. The material selfishness which is inculcated by economical writers, and exemplified by our upper class in trade and statesmanship, and the general contempt for generous or chivalrous feeling, aided by the ignorance prevalent among "the masses" has begotten a temper amongst the disreputable classes which has exhibited itself in extensive and obstinate wife-beating. The reputable class, who are responsible for the government of the country, are annoyed. They pass Mr. Fitzroy's bill for the better restraining of malignant husbands; the malignant husbands persevere, as if in defiance of Mr. Fitzroy; and Bousfield caps the defiance by murdering his wife and children. There is a reaction against the humanitarian mildness of punishment—the crusade against the wife-beater is largely recruited. Baffled legislation, and many perplexed feelings, provoke an instinct of trouble to the reputable class; and so much trouble to the reputable class, that there is nothing like hanging, so Bousfield is hanged. The opponents of capital punishment see all their fine arguments broken to pieces in the conflict between the brutal wife-beaters, with Bousfield for their captain, and the bigoted felon-beaters who hurry Bousfield to the gallows. Humanity and reason are trampled under foot; but if the opponents of hanging had desired to turn the position of the enemy—to take a stronger position for themselves, they could not have done better than Bousfield has done for them. It would be a great invention to issue an advertisement for a great essay on capital punishment dramatised, setting forth all its brutality in the most revolting form. The public, of course, would never have tolerated such an exhibition at the theatre, which are to amuse, not to teach—to tickle, not to startle. The drama must be real, and it is hardly possible to conceive the prize which would have induced any man to offer himself as the chief actor in a real drama, embodying a grand essay on capital punishment—its brutality, ineffectuality, and absurdity. Bousfield has volunteered for the part, and has contributed the drama to boot.

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How does Sir James get out of this? He bluffed it together, and told the House the battle of Alma was fought on the 15th of September. That was nothing to do with my report, which was dated the 23rd, and which arrived the day of the hoax; and that was what caused the quarrel between the Admiralty and myself; and Sir James managed that so well that he led the House entirely away from it.

Sir James says it was my neglect in not sending home a report before the 23rd of September, 1854, which prevented him from sending appliances necessary for the attack of Swaseburg in 1854. I have shown that I did send my report, dated the 18th of July; and as for his talking of sending out appliances, it was quite impossible, and he knows it was.

In 1855 they only managed to send 32 gun and mortar vessels, and had not one gun on the islands, though the French had; and Admiral Dundas was so sensible that his means were insufficient, though assisted by eight French gunboats, four mortar vessels, and, I think, four or five mortars on the islands, that he never contemplated bringing up his large ships; and yet he was one of the "lions" who wished me to attack with eight or ten sail of the line, though the intricate nature of the ground, from rocks awash and reefs under water, rendered it difficult to select a position for the mortar vessels at proper range. Even Captain Sullivan, who had surveyed the ground, got on shore, and the ships which engaged the batteries were obliged to haul off. It may be asked why Admiral Dundas did not go in when he saw the whole place in a blaze. There were two reasons. His fleet was not assembled and his mortars were all split, and the Admiral had none to replace them.

Sir James says this affair ought not to rest here. So say I. The Admiralty have been accused of perverting my despatches to save themselves from blame, and urging me to act contrary to

the decision of two councils of war, ordered by themselves, and attack a fortress which not an admiral in the service would have ventured to do with my means, and which one of their own board, with all his additional appliances, would not do; and at the time I write, 200 sail of gun and mortar boats, besides what are preparing in France, are getting ready for the Baltic (if the war continue), to do what I was expected to do with nine or ten sail of the line.

The whole of the summer of 1854 I was praised more than ever an admiral was, both publicly and privately; and now, in 1856, every attempt has been made by Sir James Graham and Admiral Berkeley to destroy me because I resisted their conduct towards me, and all the power of Sir James's ridicule and special pleading, true or false, brought against me to damage my reputation.

When I came home a court-martial was refused—an appeal to the Prime Minister not noticed—an appeal to the House of Commons, in 1855, successfully resisted, and an investigation into the operations of the Baltic met with a serious charge, preferred against me by the late First Lord of the Admiralty, supported by the Senior Naval Lord, accusing me of being the cause of proper appliances not being sent to the Baltic in 1854 to attack the enemy; and a further charge of having caused the delay in the attack of Cronstadt—a charge little short of high treason, and, if true, I ought to be removed from the list of admirals.

If an investigation, which I shall ask the Admiralty for, is ordered, I can tell both Sir James Graham and Sir Frederick Berkeley it will not redound to their honour, at one time advising me not to be goaded on, and that they approved of all I did, and then turning against me, and doing everything they could to annoy me.

Sir Frederick Berkeley said my nerves were gone. He has done enough to destroy the nerves of a much stronger man; and I should like to have seen how the gallant Admiral would have conducted the Baltic fleet the first campaign, had it been intrusted to him. But that the Government took very good care not to do.

The reporter of the Times represents me as having said that I had the gout. I said no such thing; it was a perfect misstatement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

CHARLES NAPIER.

Marines. † Admiral Dundas's Letter.

BOUSFIELD ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

(From the Leader, 5th April.)

WE have had many treatises on the expediency and moral effect of capital punishment. Edward Gibbon Wakefield wrote an admirable paper, "Killing no Murder, or the Terror Stricken Town," describing the shock produced at Dunkirk by the hanging of a felon. Dankirk was not accustomed to Old Bailey entertainments. Writers of many countries have been engaged in presenting all the arguments that experience could collect and reason could develop. Prejudice, however, will not yield to argument. The mass of minds are so constituted, that a purely logical proposition is not received, or is even disliked. The material selfishness which is inculcated by economical writers, and exemplified by our upper class in trade and statesmanship, and the general contempt for generous or chivalrous feeling, aided by the ignorance prevalent among "the masses" has begotten a temper amongst the disreputable classes which has exhibited itself in extensive and obstinate wife-beating. The reputable class, who are responsible for the government of the country, are annoyed. They pass Mr. Fitzroy's bill for the better restraining of malignant husbands; the malignant husbands persevere, as if in defiance of Mr. Fitzroy; and Bousfield caps the defiance by murdering his wife and children. There is a reaction against the humanitarian mildness of punishment—the crusade against the wife-beater is largely recruited. Baffled legislation, and many perplexed feelings, provoke an instinct of trouble to the reputable class; and so much trouble to the reputable class, that there is nothing like hanging, so Bousfield is hanged. The opponents of capital punishment see all their fine arguments broken to pieces in the conflict between the brutal wife-beaters, with Bousfield for their captain, and the bigoted felon-beaters who hurry Bousfield to the gallows. Humanity and reason are trampled under foot; but if the opponents of hanging had desired to turn the position of the enemy—to take a stronger position for themselves, they could not have done better than Bousfield has done for them. It would be a great invention to issue an advertisement for a great essay on capital punishment dramatised, setting forth all its brutality in the most revolting form. The public, of course, would never have tolerated such an exhibition at the theatre, which are to amuse, not to teach—to tickle, not to startle. The drama must be real, and it is hardly possible to conceive the prize which would have induced any man to offer himself as the chief actor in a real drama, embodying a grand essay on capital punishment—its brutality, ineffectuality, and absurdity. Bousfield has volunteered for the part, and has contributed the drama to boot.

[illegible]

To Merchants, Shipowners, &
BURGIS and BOWES have
structions to sell by public
R. rms, 284, George-street, THIS DAY
July, at 11 o'clock,
50 Stereas prime mess beef, warranted first-rate quality
winter cured and well packed, and fit for shipment
to any climate.

Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.

BURGIS and BOWES will sell by auction
at their Rooms, 284, George-street, THIS DAY
Friday, 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
Congo and hysonakin teas

Pickles, various brands
Hams, bacon, &c.
Prime new walnuts.

At 2 o'clock,
A general assortment of
Drapery goods and slops
Flannels, blankets
Musical instruments
Clocks, watches, &c.

Terms at sale.

Important to Perfumers, Hair Dressers, &c., &c.
Extensive and well-assorted assortment of Rimmel's
Perfumes.

FRIDAY, 4th July

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Room 81, Pitt-street, **THIS DAY**, 4th July, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

(6) Six cases of Rimmel's choice perfume, comprising

Shampooed essences Cologne, in cut bottles

Ditto pint ditto, ditto

Ditto 2-pint ditto, ditto.

Assorted essences, Jenny Lind, Windsor Castle, Joconde Club, Opera, Rondellia, Chiswick, Verbena, Carnation, Rose, Stange, Bura, Garuda, Hydrosina, Sassafras, Hesperis, Myrrh, and

Brus, Mac: Capsuled perfume water, Parilla Cologne, Sydenham Cologne, toilette vinegar, crystallised essence of pomade, dears' grease, cold cream, cosmetics, com-

Terms at sale.

Important to Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Tailors, Shippers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

Extensive and totally unreserved Sale of General Draperies, Woollens, Silks, Clothing, Shops, &c.

WEDNESDAY, 9th July, at 11 o'clock precisely.

MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 81, Pitt street, on WEDNESDAY, 9th July, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

(5) Ninety-six packages of entirely new and seasonable
drapery goods just landed, in prime condition, ex la-
rivals, comprising:
6-4 greys
36-inch ditto calicoes
90-inch sheetings
36-inch white calicoes
White supers
Gray ditto
5-4 prints
Ditto ditto light grounds
Ditto madders
Ditto navy blues
Ditto orange and blues
Turkey twills

7-8 prints
9-8 regatta shirts
Furniture chintzes
Venetians
Gothics
Rileslas
Twilled ditto
Rolled jaconets
Glazed cambrics
Welsh flannels
Lancashire ditto
Saxony ditto
Serges
Baizes
Domestics

- Blankets
- Woolen rugs
- White counterpanes
- Marsala quilts
- Diaper rugs
- Furniture dummies
- Nursery diapors
- Linens
- Unions
- Hookabacks
- Cloutings
- Seven muslin goods
- Chemisties, alowae, handkerchiefs, &c.
- Jacconet muslins
- Hawes' books

- Orenolines
- Mosquito nets
- French merinoes
- Coburgs
- Alpacas
- Circassian cloths
- Orleans
- Lustrés
- Balaorines (all wool)
- Delaines
- Printed cachemeres
- Moire antique robes
- Glaçés à la
- Black gros
- Stilettes

Peralsans
 Parunettes
 Ribbons
 Flowers
 Bonnets
 Gloves
 Black broads
 Ruffs ditto
 Beaver ditto
 Fancy doeskins
 Ditto tweeds
 Blue pilot cloths
 Drab kerseys
 Velvet vestings
 Satin ditto

Figured silk ditto
Fancy silk ditto
Black frock and dress coats
Black cloth shooting ditto
Fancy doe ditto
Ditto trousers
Black cloth ditto
Pilot cloth ditto
Woolen cord ditto
Moleskin ditto
Black cloth vests
Fancy doe ditto
Ditto silk and satin ditto
American riding jackets
Black and blue cloth palatots

Draw driving coats
 Blue seers shirts
 Scotch twill ditto
 White shirts, washed and boxed
 Regatta ditto
 Ditto ditto, unwashed
 Hosiery
 Boys' and youths' clothing in great variety
 Polka jackets
 Ditto suits
 Shepherds plaid suits,
 Terms at sale

To Stationers, Picture Dealers, Perfumers, Fancy Ware
 Importers, &c. &c.

FRIDAY, 4th July.
MR. W. C. RUSH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 8 Pitt-street, **THIS DAY**, the 4th July, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,
 An extensive and varied assortment of oil paintings, enameled pictures, engravings, coloured engravings, writing pencils and card cases, china and glass ware, Rimmett's and Gosnell's perfumery, &c. &c.
 Comprising in paintings—
 Landscapes, sea scenes, groupings, sporting pieces, &c. &c.
 Very superior engravings, coloured engravings, and coloured lithographs.

Handsome silver and gilt mounted embossed morocco
and velvet writing cases
Mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell, and morocco card-cases
Gold and silver pen-cases
China chimney ornaments, china and glass vases, glass
toilett bottles, scent bottles handsomely mounted
vinaigrettes, &c. &c. Also,
A choice assortment of Rimmel's and Gossnell's per-
fumes, combs, &c.
Eau de Cologne, lavender, assorted essences, soap,
pomades, cosmétiques, rouges, &c., &c., with a great
variety of other articles.

Terms at sale.

SALE OF LAND. WITH PUBLIC HOUSE

CLARENCE TOWN.

Notice is hereby given that, under and by virtue of the powers contained in certain indentures of mortgage bearing date the 2nd day of June, A.D. 1883, made between Fitz Arthur Hogue of the one part, and the Trustees of the Australasian Mutual Provident Society of the other part.

MESRS. MORT AND CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on **MONDAY, the 15th day of August next,** at 11 o'clock, All that allotment of land, being a portion of the Clarence Town, being allotment 9 in section 2, with the message or public-house and other buildings thereon, as the same are particularly described in the

Dated this 2nd day of July, A.D., 1856.
For particulars of title, &c., apply to M. COMBET
STEPHEN, Solicitor to the Australian Mutual Provident
Society, 56, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

III. — That, the treaty of July 13, 1841, shall be revised in concert by the high Contracting Powers, in the interest of the Russian Empire, and in the sense of a limitation of Russian power in the Black Sea.

"Russian protectorate is to be entirely abolished," and no State shall be suffered on any pretext, or under any form of protectorate, to interfere in the internal independence of the Russian Republic. Guarantees of independence in place of "protection" by their well-wishers; such a constitution "as they wish and want" in place of *one acta d* by their Suzerain and jealousy restricted (as above shown) by their nominal friends;—if this be not a vast advance and a signal gain on the diplomacy of last year, we are at a loss to conceive what would be.

THE DANUBE. The proposals of 1855 left the possession of the mouths of the Danube in the hands of Russia, but offered to provide for that free navigation which Russia had systematically obstructed by placing it under the

DEAFNESS.—NEWLY INVENTED. THE ORGANIC
 DEAFNESS, which is the most common and the most
 dangerous form of deafness, is cured by the use of the
 DEAFNESS CURE, a new and entirely different
 method of treatment, which is entirely different
 from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that
 has been produced. It rests within the ear without pro-
 ceeding, and being applied to the ear, it is not
 necessary to use any other means to cure the deafness
 conversation—to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies.
 The unpleasant sensation of ringing noise in the
 ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance
 necessary to the deaf.

DEAFNESS CURE, the address—Dr. DE LISSA, optician
 and oculist, 85, Castlereagh-street, between King and
 Market streets. At home from 10 till 6.

NOTICE.—The business of Fredson & Co., Sydney, has been transferred to Messrs. J. H. MOON & CO., who are now carrying on the same under their own name and style at No. 10, Market Street, Sydney. All accounts against the late firm must be paid to them before the 1st day of June, A.D. 1886. RICHARD DRIVER, jun.

NOTICE.—A bill of exchange drawn up by two men signed being about to be discountable, all accounts against the said men are requested to be sent in forthwith. MACRAE, BROTHERS, and C^o.

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of Mr. ROBERT ARMSTRONG, Smith and boiler-maker, (late of Mount Free, Pitt-street, Sydney, now supposed to be at Mount Blackwood Diggings), he is earnestly requested to return to Sydney, or to address a letter to M. L. C., Post Office, Newcastle, so as called for.

NOTICE.—Publishers: By bag or ton. H. MOON, Albion Wharf.

HORSES.—FOR SALE, on 99 years' lease, Two newly erected brick stables containing three rooms each, verandah in front, enclosed yards, feed-troughs, water, and a large paddock. Apply to T. H. VALLA, carpenter and builder, No. 11, Paramount-street, near the Railway Bridge.

CHARLESTOWN, between Newcastle and Maitland.—A lot of Agents for SALE by private contract, close to Hunter River Railway, to open shortly. Apply to J. H. PARKES and LAMBERT, 262, George-street, Sydney.

HORSES.—FOR SALE, on the South Coast, about 60 high bred Horses, the stock of the thorough bred Hunter Emulins; there are several fine old steeple chases. Apply to S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street, Sydney.

Positive and Patent Sperm Candles, at reduced rates.
 FAIRFAX and CO., 6 George-street.
 OXWOOD on SALE. PAINSEY and FREEMAN
 George-street.
 N SALE.—Graham's treble diamond port wine. Hunt's
 four diamond ditto. P. BRADLY and CO., Reilly
 street.
 N SALE.—Cotton's table sherry, grocers' and oilmen's
 stores. P. BRADLY and CO., Reilly Cottage.
 N SALE.—Good table sherry, at 17s. 6d. per dozen.
 P. BRADLY and CO., 538, George-street.
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